

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.  
MILTON'S GARDEN—THE GUARDIAN.  
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WITH SUPPLEMENT.  
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

The Herald will be sent to any address, free of postage, for one dollar per month.

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WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was rather quiet and lower in the earlier dealings, but improved at the close. Gold declined to 105 1/4, at which it closed. Government bonds were a fraction lower. Railroad bonds were generally firm. Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 a 2 per cent.

OUR STORM WARNINGS have again proved successful in England. The accuracy of their fulfillment astonishes the natives in that tight little island.

ANOTHER EFFORT is to be made to bring the unlicensed keepers of sailors' boarding houses to punishment. It is to be hoped these harpies will not slip through the meshes of the law this time.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION in Pennsylvania has been postponed for a week to give the managers a little time to look around. The machine does not appear to be running as smoothly as in the olden days.

CHICAGO would not, of course, allow St. Louis to get ahead of her in bank panics, and so got up one of her own yesterday. There was a run on several of the savings institutions, and finally the thirty-day rule was wisely enforced.

THE AVERAGE OFFICE-HOLDING politician dies hard. He cannot understand the civil service rules, and it has been found necessary again to tell him that he can only vote, write or make a speech. Probably he will understand it this time.

THE INDIAN WAR.—It looks as if some one had committed a blunder, if not a crime, in dealing with the savages now on the warpath. They seem to have been pretty badly treated all around, and the subject ought to be rigidly investigated and the guilty parties punished.

A BURNING COAL MINE.—For two or three days past a large number of miners have been heroically fighting fire in a blazing mine three hundred feet below the surface of the earth. As the woodwork supporting the roof is consumed the peril of the daring workmen becomes appalling.

COAL PROSPECTS.—No conference has yet been held between the representatives of the coal companies. One or two large sales will soon take place, and there is no expectation of a rise in price. If some leading coal dealers and miners, whose views are elsewhere given, are correct, these are the latest points of interest in this branch of trade, and they are rather encouraging than otherwise to consumers.

AN EXODUS OF COLORED PEOPLE to Africa is by no means improbable. Several meetings on the subject have been held recently in different parts of the country, and one is announced in this city next week, at which Frederick Douglass will give his views. The late Mr. Sumner had an idea that the colored race would work out its highest development in the West India Islands and found there a black confederation; but it may be that Africa is the promised land.

THE WEATHER.—The area of lowest pressure has moved slowly over the lake region and is now central in Upper Canada. The attendant rains have been chiefly on the southern and eastern margins, and have prevailed over the Middle and part of the Eastern States, the lower lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley. Heavy rains have also fallen in the Gulf States. The area of low barometer—that is, below the mean of thirty inches—extends over the whole territory east of the meridian of Omaha to the Atlantic coast, and some distance into the ocean. Eastward and westward of this area the pressure is high, with two centres of high pressure in the West, one southward of the Platte Valley and the other in Manitoba. On the eastward the centre of highest pressure is about the mid-Atlantic and on the thirtieth parallel of latitude. The low area described extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward into Labrador. The slowness of the movement of the depression is due to the resisting volume of dense atmosphere in advance of it; but this already exhibits evidences of yielding, and the relative progress of the depression will increase during to-morrow. The winds on the coast were brisk during yesterday, while those in the West have been high, as we announced. The temperature has fallen at all points except on the eastern margin of the depression. In the West it is very low. A severe "norther" may be expected on the Texas coast this evening or to-morrow morning, with a general fall of temperature in the Southwest. The weather in New York to-day will be cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, possibly with morning showers and brisk westerly winds, followed by clearing weather.

## The Right and the Wrong of Strikes.

A strike of workmen is almost always so inconvenient to the public, by temporarily deranging business of some kind, that the strikers are regarded with suspicion and dislike. The strike of the train men on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad threatens to extend to other roads, and no doubt will if the organization of this class of laborers is sufficiently perfect and extensive. It may be that the travelling public will be inconvenienced by temporary stoppages of trains and that merchants sending or expecting to receive freight may suffer from the detention of their goods. Persons thus disappointed will perhaps feel inclined to wish that the strikers should be dealt with summarily and severely punished merely for striking.

On the other hand the strikers themselves appeal to their fellow laborers and raise the cry of "Persecution," and they are likely to receive sympathy in some quarters which their acts do not deserve.

We propose to take this occasion to set forth as clearly as we can the rights of workmen, of employers and of the general public in this matter of strikes. It is very important, most of all to laborers, operatives and artisans, that this question should be fully understood, so that public sympathy shall not be misdirected and that the rights and the limits of those rights for both parties to a struggle of this kind should be comprehended by everybody.

I. In the first place every man has a right to decide for himself for whom he will work and at what wages. This right is absolute. It is secured to every man who is not a slave or a convict in prison. The train men on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had, therefore, the indefensible right to declare that they or any of them who chose to do so would not work for the reduced wages. To attempt to dispute or interfere with the exercise of this right of theirs would be the grossest injustice, and would, in fact, be to enslave them.

II. The workmen have also the right to combine, to agree with each other in any numbers that they will not work on certain conditions, and to agree to support each other in striking. Thus if all the train men on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad voluntarily agree together that they will not work for the reduced wages that is their undoubted right, to attack which would be an injustice of the most dangerous kind. If all the train men on all the railroads in the United States should thus voluntarily agree they would still be only exercising an undoubted right, and however greatly the railroad companies and the travelling public might be inconvenienced both would have to bear it as they bear any other unavoidable delay or inconvenience. The train men have a right to organize; they have a right to determine that they will not accept the reduced wages; and except in cases where they had contracted to work for stipulated periods they have a right to stop work at any time, and all together at the same time, if this seems to them wise. We are now speaking, observe, of their rights, and not of what may be expedient.

III. On the other hand the company has a right to determine what wages it will pay its servants. This right is as absolute and indefeasible as any possessed by the workmen. The company gives notice, as is its right, that it will hereafter pay less; the train men thereupon stop work, refusing to labor for the lessened wages. Both, so far, are entirely within their rights; and if in consequence of such a deadlock the trains should be stopped the public would simply have to bear the inconvenience and loss as best it might. If, in consequence of such a deadlock, every railroad train in the United States suddenly came to a standstill, even in that case the public would have no right to interfere, except by argument and persuasion.

IV. But we now come to another phase of the question. The train men, having struck, as was their right to do, the company proceeded to engage other persons to perform the duties abandoned by the strikers. That the company had an absolute right to do. If it could get any persons to serve as train men at the reduced wages, or at any wages whatever, it had the right to employ them, and the persons so called on had the right to undertake the service. To interfere with this right would be the grossest and most dangerous injustice; it would be to say to workmen, "You shall not work for whom you please and at what wages you please;" it would be to enslave them. But this is what the strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have attempted to do. They struck and stopped work; that was their undoubted right; but when other men offered to take their places they attacked these and drove them off. There they were wrong, and not wrong, merely—they were criminals, who, if they persist, deserve to be shot down as men who attack society—who refuse to others the very rights which they are insisting on for themselves.

The train men exercise their right to decide for whom they will work and at what wages. In that right it is the duty of all men to protect them. But having done this they turn about and refuse to other workmen the same right to decide for whom and at what wages they will work. That is totally indefensible; it would be absurd, if it were not one of the most dangerous acts of tyranny that can be committed. The strikers assume to themselves the power to decide not merely on what conditions they will work, which is right, but on what conditions all others shall work, which is so tyrannical, so despotic and wicked an assumption of power, so direct and dangerous an attack on the liberty of workmen, that whoever attempts violently to assert such a power deserves to be shot down like a wild beast. It is necessary for the safety of society that the whole power of the public authorities should be used promptly and sternly to crush out every attempt at such interference with the most sacred right of workmen.

V. Finally, as to the rights of the public. It has a right to wait and be patient. Strikes are the crude but necessary machinery to settle a dispute between employers and employed. It is no objection to the method to say that it is crude and costly; the manner of choosing public officers in a free government is amenable to the same objections. When two men or two sets of men cannot agree about the terms on which one set shall labor for the other the strike is the test. If the Baltimore and Ohio Company says it will reduce wages, and if the train men say they will not work at a reduction, then comes a deadlock. The train men strike work; the company immediately tries to hire other men. If it succeeds, that is an evidence that the rate of wages it proposes is not really below the market rate. If it chooses to hire incompetent men, that is at its own risk. The public must wait to see the struggle end; but it has in the meantime the right, and it is its most solemn duty, to demand fair play; to insist that no violence shall be tolerated; that as the railroad company would not be allowed to compel its train men to work for the reduced wages, so the strikers shall not be allowed to coerce other men not to work for these wages. We trust the authorities will do their duty in West Virginia. To argue with a mob is useless and dangerous. It must be put down with a stern hand; for it strikes at all men's rights.

A Comprehensive Scheme. Alderman Sauer introduced a very important and interesting subject to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, in his resolutions respecting the widening and improvement of the streets of the city below Houston street. Under the charter there is a Board of Street Opening and Improvement, composed of the Mayor, Comptroller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of Public Parks and President of the Board of Aldermen, which has the power and authority to lay out, widen, straighten, extend, alter and close streets and avenues or parts of streets and avenues below Fifty-ninth street. Alderman Sauer's resolutions contemplate instructing this Board to complete a plan of city street improvements below Houston street, including a project for widening the streets bordering the two rivers and submitting the question as to whether the work shall be undertaken at once to a vote of the people in the next election.

There is no doubt that the improvement and widening of downtown streets are much needed and must one day be undertaken if New York is to avail herself of her natural advantages and attract to her port the commerce of the world. Whether or not the people are now ready to bear the necessary burden of taxation for such a purpose is a question that could not be better settled than in the manner proposed. New York might be benefited by the temporary rule of a Haussmann, and at all events the widening and improvement of some of her downtown streets may one day become a matter of necessity. Time will change the business centres and alter the principal features of the city beyond doubt, but the lower end of the island will continue to be of commercial importance long after the busy docks extend up town and line the banks of the improved Harlem River, and we shall even then need wider streets than we now enjoy between Canal street and the Battery.

Illicit Distilling in the South. A foolish attempt is made by some of the partisan journals to represent the illicit distilling of whiskey in the mountain regions of North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia as evidence of Southern democratic hostility to the federal government. The truth is that this unlawful distillation of whiskey is an entirely unpartisan enterprise. The farmers of the mountainous country spoken of have been for a long time the enemies of the federal revenue officers; if this antagonism is more decided of late it is probably because, under the new administration, the excise laws are more faithfully executed than before. But these farmers very generally vote the republican ticket; the mountain districts in the Southern States have been ever since the war, and were even during the war, the republican strongholds. United States marshals in the South know very well that in seizing distilleries they distress republicans oftener than democrats; and no one acquainted with their work has ever pretended that when a revenue officer was shot at or resisted it was because of political considerations.

In North Carolina an ingenious attempt was recently made to drag the federal officers into the State courts. It has failed because the State judges (democrats) decided that they could not interfere. The government has had difficulty ever since the war in collecting the excise duties and preventing illicit distilling in the mountain regions of the Southern States, and Southern republican politicians have mourned over this as one of the difficulties they had to contend with in keeping the mountaineers faithful to the republican party. But when election day comes the illicit distillers generally vote against the lowlands, which are democratic. It is an old story.

## The West Street Freight Line Project.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday approved, by the very decisive vote of eleven to four, the report of the majority of the Committee on Streets, Aldermen Phillips and Slovin, adverse to the proposed ordinance granting privilege to the several trunk railroads to use the Belt Horse Car line as a steam freight railroad between the hours of nine o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning. Alderman Cowan made a very earnest speech in opposition to the report, contending that it would greatly relieve the commerce of the port and facilitate the moving and handling of freight if the railroads were allowed to run freight cars to receiving depots and warehouses on the east side of the city during the night. The objection urged to the scheme was that to use the Belt line for the transportation and delivery of any considerable amount of freight would practically block up West street, at all events during the evening, night and early morning, within which time an immense amount of traffic and travel enters and leaves the city by the North River ferries, docks and piers, all of which would be seriously interrupted by the proposed use of the Belt rails for heavy freight trains. As a freight car carrying ten tons could not be unloaded and reloaded under one hour it was argued that to move and deliver one thousand tons of freight over the line within the specified hours would, of necessity, block up the

thoroughfare, even if the rails could be freed from freight cars by six o'clock in the morning. The experiment was considered too doubtful to justify its trial. An elevated freight line built all around the city would be free from the objections urged against this questionable scheme of relief, and the Board of Aldermen should follow up their veto of an insufficient project by striving to promote the more comprehensive and unobjectionable plan of an elevated line of freight railroad along the two rivers.

## The Campaign in the Balkans.

Abdul Kerim, the commander of the Turkish Balkan army, is no longer in a position to carry out that famous plan which he had conceived and matured and which he held in readiness for the annihilation, at the right moment, of the invading Russians. He was a little slow about it. He did not want to annihilate the Russians too soon. He wanted to have some fun with them first. But the people in Constantinople naturally did not feel the same confidence in Abdul Kerim's plan that he felt himself, and were consequently impatient. They wanted that plan, or any plan, tried at once, and if it failed there might still be time for the trial of some other. Hence they urged him with an impatience astonishing in the Ottoman composition. But he did not sympathize with this uneasiness. He was confident, placid, self-possessed, and he laughed in his sleeve as the Russians moved toward Constantinople—that is, moved into the several traps of his plan. He was sure he had them, and suddenly his official head, with the plan in it, is in the basket.

His successor, Mehmed Ali, is appointed, it is to be supposed, first for his presumed capacity and next because it is known that he will not act on the principles that have been urged upon Abdul Kerim—that is, that he will force the Russians to immediate combat wherever he can find them, and either drive them into the Danube or simplify future operations by rendering it impossible for him to trouble their further advance. One of the first duties imposed on the new commander is to defend the Jamboli Railroad, near Jeni Saghra, from the Russians, who are advancing in force to cut it. All he can hope to accomplish in this effort will be to check the Russian advance, as he evidently has not a sufficient force to drive them back over the Balkans. The Czar's troops have now occupied Loftosha south of Plevna. Our map showing the military situation, published elsewhere this morning, accurately illustrates the distribution of the contending forces in Bulgaria and south of the Balkans.

The attempt to head off the Russians south of the Balkans waits for the arrival of Suleiman Pacha, who is coming by sea from Albania with forty battalions and does not get the daily papers every morning to indicate the need for haste. If he comes up as soon as he is expected he must wait for the co-operation of the Shumia army till its new commander reaches it, and it may be a week or two before full concert of action is established between the several forces. What may not the Russians do in that time? If he gives battle to the Russian force of the Balkans he will find that it is distinct from the force that has become dangerous on the road to Adrianople; and he may next be heard from at Varna, calling for transportation in the hope of putting his army, by way of the sea, in front of a victorious enemy.

## Tweed Kises to Explain.

The "Boss" makes an interesting contribution this morning to the recent literature concerning his case, in the form of a reply to the somewhat sensational letters of Carolan O'Brien Bryant. It is a long time since we have heard directly from the illustrious prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, and his communication to "the public" this morning will command all the attention he could desire. There is a wide difference of opinion between Tweed and Bryant as to every point in the controversy. In fact, Tweed says that Bryant's letters are all romance; that he knows next to nothing about his affairs; that he never had his confidence and that his word is not to be believed. He declares that Bryant has never seen his confession; in a word, that all which has appeared over the alliterative name of his assailant is simply malicious falsehood. All this is not complimentary to O'Brien Bryant. There is one point, however, in which they both agree—namely, the singular parity of Mr. Charles O'Connor. Tweed has, it possible, a higher opinion of the virtue and integrity of Mr. O'Connor than Bryant. To each of them he is a great and good man. It may be that before the wordy war comes to an end the distinguished lawyer will find occasion to express his opinion of both of them, which will make the whole thing still more interesting. It is probably expecting too much of Bryant to be silent under the lashing of the "Boss" administrators to him this morning, so that it is fair to assume we have only the first chapters of a long story. The Boss, as he says himself, has been silent for a long time. Now that he has found the use of his pen it is to be hoped he will not lay it down again. "The public" is exceedingly anxious to hear from him. Let him manage his own case and throw his lawyers overboard. They have done very little for him thus far except get him into trouble. Let him speak out and make a clean breast of it.

## Will Courtney Challenge Riley?

Wherever the blame of the alleged poisoning of Courtney may belong he has not left matters with Riley in good shape. While scouting the idea that the latter was connected with the dastardly work, and even breaking out in praise of his conduct generally, he is yet reported as saying that he will never agree to row him again except for money. As a match for money would put both men over the line and into the professional field, and is one which Riley, in common with most men, naturally prefers not to take, it looks as if the two are destined never again to meet unless Courtney changes his mind. Instead of reflecting credit on Courtney an adherence to this declaration will encourage the opinion that

he has concluded to avoid a meeting, and will so work him serious harm, which cannot fail to be increased if proof can be brought that the barring out of Riley at any time or the failure of the former to meet him single-handed last summer at Saratoga were due to questionable motives. For the sake of his own good name he should, at whatever personal inconvenience, at once arrange a meeting. This course will clear away all doubt and put the men directly on their respective merits, and, even if beaten, Courtney will stand before the world in a creditable light. He is reported as ill able to conceal his chagrin at the indifferent amount of gate money realized, as well as to have beat heavily on the result. Let it be once thought that these are the real incentives to amateur rowing, and its attractiveness as a field for mainly rivalry between gentlemen is at an end. The difference between the amateur and professional will exist but in name, and the public will quickly conclude that, if that difference lies simply in putting up one's money on one's self secretly instead of publicly it is in reality no difference at all. On the other hand the true spirit of the amateur could not be better exemplified than by Riley's own words to his antagonist after the affair was over:—"I will not row you for money, Courtney, but I'll row you for that piece of ribbon," pointing to a bit of ribbon on the floor. To one who feels that way the honor and glory of the contest mean something, and are all the reward which any one deserving the name of amateur should ever strive after.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Grass widowers love mint juleps. Promises olivemarine no parasite. Gentlemen about frogs at Put-in-Bay. Leather weddings are tied to nowadays. Ex-Governor Fenton is at Far Rockaway. Keep your tow head out of the under tow. Blue grass widowers are more comfortable. In sailing lobster you make no bones about it. Macbeth or some other tom cat murders sleep. Several glaziers have gone to glass Put-in-Bay. Wag Fox Modill, of Chicago, will go to Put-in-Bay. Blaine is so mad that he blows up the place of the cob. Walrus has gone West to blow up with the country. If any poor tramps go along your road give them "a hit." Virginia asks for immigrants, men who will do the work. Heavy showers, like heavy drinkers, begin with little drops. Those who eat hard claims at Rockaway have a chew de spree. Breakfast caps are of cream-colored lace, trimmed with fruit. Succotash looks best when it has been struck by lightning. July's elegant roses are now blushing like a larger berry drinker. Mr. C. F. Huntington will summer in California. Is he after Sargent? Texas has a jackass with three ears, but he does little to be interviewed. Father Taft descended from the Scotch. Then Taft isn't a Welshman. What is prettier at Long Branch than a blue flannel girl with golden hair? The vilest sinner may home return while the street lamp holds out to burn. Mr. Wallace's instructive book on Russia has been translated into French. Boarding house butter now spreads out thin like a joke in the Chicago Times. A Long Branch man remarked that he did not like poetry of any kind—even in diamonds. Mrs. Trant has discovered a new water life. These women are always finding out something. What New York really needs is a glass of soda that isn't all wool, and which has some water in it. A Connecticut cat weighs 600 pounds, and it is expected to join the Paragrapers' Association. There are numbers of Germans at Put-in-Bay; and they never miss the lager till the keg runs dry. Lynde, of Texas, has become heir to an English estate, and the Lynde has fallen into pleasant plans. Jeff Davis thinks that Joe Johnston might have taken Washington in 1862. Davis has no patience. When the wind blows our exchanges about we do not have to put any paper weight on the Cincinnati Commercial. M. Henri Pascard has brought out at Paris a treatise on "Town and City Organization in Europe and in the United States." A man on Vesey street was seen to buy a lemon yesterday. It was probable that he was going to start a lemonade stand. Harvard's boys went home a Cambridge girl can hang out a week's washing without having the loafers steal it. Mr. J. J. Wild, under the title of "Thalassa," will publish a work on the depth, temperature and currents of the ocean. Yesterday a Long Island postmaster refused an invitation to a prize fight, on the ground that a federal official has nothing to do with republican politics. Bob Ingersoll has shaken the wicked dust of California off his shoes; but it must be said that to hear his lectures California came down with the dust heavily. A genuine bust of Thucydides is declared to have been discovered by Professor Michaelis. Where does the reader suppose? Why, at Holkham, in England. Mone, J. C. Schall, who is a man after Borgia's own heart, has printed in Paris a book entitled "Protection des Animaux, Vivants les Chiens, nos Fideles Amis." Captain Bureby's new work of Eastern travel, "On Horseback Through Asia Minor: Five Months with Turks, Circassians, Christians and Devil Worshipers," is nearly ready. The learned art critic, Alfred Michiels, has printed at Paris "Flemish Art in the East and South of France," designed as a complement to his "Histoire de la Peinture Flamande."

Some idea of the value of the oldest printed books may be formed from the fact that the contributions to the Caxton exhibition sent from Earl Spencer's Althorpe library alone have been valued for £25,000. The new German university established at Strasburg has about seven hundred students, those of theology being the fewest, numbering only forty, against 170 in medicine, and a still larger number in philosophy. The old gentleman was really grieved, and he said:—"My boy, I'm willing to do anything, but you must be more respectful. You tell your mother to pull down her vest and order the girl to bring beer—'" "O, father," said he, "put up the bars or you'll catch cold!" Among the arts which threaten to become lost may be reckoned the art of protecting stage plays from piracy. The thing is undertaken in London by a society called "The Copyright and Performing Right Protection Office," the members of which, for an annual subscription of ten guineas, are said to be secured in certain dramatic pieces and musical compositions reserved by the respective proprietors. "She was sitting on a porch at Saratoga, and her hair was blown about by a white petticoat, looked cool as a winter sunset over a snowy horizon. Her blue eyes were large and luminous; roses had blushed on the cream of her cheek; her lips were the color of raspberries ripe, and when she was asked to go in to dinner, she said, 'No, it makes my jaws ache so.'"

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Coghlan has been very successful in San Francisco. Mr. J. B. Atwater will take his benefit at Wallack's to-morrow in "The Stranger," Miss Lettie Allen appearing as Mrs. Haier. Di Marzio is expected in New York about the 1st of September, and will bring her concert tour, under the direction of Mr. De Vivo, about the middle of that month. "Evangelina" will be performed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night for the benefit of Miss Rose Temple, and on Saturday for that of Mr. George Knight, who will also play in the farce of "Weston, the Waiter."

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## HERALD WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Still Preparing for the Electoral Struggle in France.

## RIFLE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

The Elcho Shield Won by the Irish Team.

DISRAELI STANDS BY HIS ACTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

London, July 20, 1877. The last two storm warnings sent to London from the Herald Weather Bureau were completely fulfilled, and the predictions are regarded as among the most successful of the large number made. The storms burst on these coasts at the times announced like thunder claps, for the preceding conditions did not appear to indicate their approach. These latest successes of the Herald weather service have elicited the widest comment.

## THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The French elections are still the subject of discussion and speculation. The Paris *Figaro* announces that the date of the general elections has been fixed for October 14. The preparation for the elections are pushed by all parties with unremitting energy, but every day widens the breach between the Bonapartists and the Legitimists.

## WEAKNESS OF THE COALITION.

The great weakness of the reactionary Ministry lies in the fact that it depends for support on a coalition of parties whose interests clash, but which are temporarily brought together by a common hatred of the Republic. The failure of any one of these factions to agree on a question of policy would be enough to smash the alliance. The republicans, on the other hand, have closed their ranks and present a united front, having a programme and candidates on whom all agree.

## IRELAND WINS THE ELCHO SHIELD.

At the Wimbledon meeting yesterday the Elcho Shield was won by the Irish team by a large number of points. The highest possible score was 1,800. Ireland scored 1,568; England, 1,464, and Scotland, 1,458.

## THE LORDS AND COMMONS MATCH.

The match between the members of the House of Lords and Commons was won by the Lords. The score was:—Lords, 404; Commons, 375. The highest possible score was 500.

## THE KOLAPORE OUP.

In the shooting for the Kolapore Cup, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, the score of the English team aggregated 608 and that of the Canadian team 588.

## REASONFIELD WILL NOT FLEED.

In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon Earl Beaconsfield explained that the appointment of Mr. T. Pigott as Controller of the Stationery Office was made on grounds of efficiency. He said that Mr. Pigott's resignation had been placed in his hands, but for reasons of high public duty he was bound not to accept it. It will be remembered that the House of Commons lately censured the appointment of Mr. Pigott rather sharply on the ground of its tendency to impair the efficiency of the civil service.

## WENT THE SESSION WELL CLOSER.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said that he hoped to close the session of Parliament about the 12th of August.

## BORTOLLA'S DENIAL.

Senor Bortolla writes to the Paris *Echo Universel* denying that he and his friends were engaged in a conspiracy against the French government, or that any arms had been found in their possession.

## MEXICAN RAIDERS.

ANOTHER BAND OF MARAUDERS SAID TO BE IN TEXAS—DETERMINATION OF GENERAL ORD TO CHASE THEM ACROSS THE RIVER—WHERE ARE TREVINO'S FORCES?

## [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, July 19, 1877.

There is no doubt that another party of Indian raiders from Mexico are in Texas. They have been seen in the hills north of Fort Clark, but cannot be attacked or pursued until they abandon the impenetrable cedar brakes. General Ord has given due notice to his troops and the citizens to be on the lookout. Indications are that the Indians will attempt to pass out into Mexico below Fort Duncan.

## WHERE ARE THE MEXICAN TROOPS?

As yet the Mexican authorities have not informed General Ord at what point on the Rio Grande the Mexican troops who are to punish raiders are stationed. Unless otherwise instructed from Washington, an invasion of Mexico with a large scout is probable. General Ord and the Mexican authorities are consulting over the wires. The most reliable information concerning the location of the Mexican troops on the other side of the Rio Grande shows that Generals Trevino and Naranjo are looking more to their personal and political interests than to the contingency of intercepting the raiders from Texas.

## ANOTHER INQUIRY.

Escobedo and Valdes, Lord's men, have mysteriously completed their arrangements to cross over.

## LEEDS'S FOLLOWERS COLLECTING AN ARMY ON AMERICAN SOIL IN ORDER TO FIGHT DIAZ.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 19, 1877.

A special despatch to the *News* from San Antonio last night, says General Paria Valdes arrived by the Eagle Pass stage this morning, and will return on Friday. He has 200 men. General Naranjo, on the other side, has 160 men, 100 of whom will join General Paria Valdes as soon as he crosses, which will be in six days.

## 240,000 CUBA. WIMBLEDON.

FRENCH TROOPS TO BE SENT TO THE ISLAND—HOW THE MONEY IS TO BE RAISED.

London, July 19, 1877.

A letter from Madrid says:—"The Spanish authorities are preparing to send 25,000 men to Cuba in October, to fill the gaps caused by disease and death. The Ministers propose to raise the necessary funds to forward these reinforcements by another appeal to the association of planters and shippers, who furnished the advance for reinforcements sent out a year ago. Their privilege over the Cuban customs revenue will be increased and prolonged to insure the payment of interest and the annual sinking fund. The Ministers have allowed the Cortes to understand that, if necessary, the government will make even greater sacrifices. It is singular to observe that the improvement of Cuban affairs and the visible decrease of the rebellion does not convince most people of the ultimate position of the island."